

Utah Fishing Guide

2007

A proclamation of the Utah Wildlife Board

Licenses and Permits

Utah Code § 23-19-1

Obtaining a fishing license is the first step to fishing in Utah.

If you're under the age of 14, you don't need a license to fish unless you want to fish with two poles or use a setline. If you're 14 years of age or older, you must buy a license before you can fish.

This section provides information about the different licenses that are available.

Free Fishing Day

Utah Code § 23-19-1 and Utah Admin. Code R657-13-3

The one day you don't need a license to fish in Utah is Saturday, June 9, 2007, which is Free Fishing Day. Everyone in Utah can fish for free that day, but please remember that all of the other fishing laws and rules in Utah still apply.

Under 14 Years of Age

Utah Code § 23-19-21 and Utah Admin. Code R657-13-3

If you're under 14 years of age, you do not need a fishing license to fish in Utah. You can fish without a license and take a full bag and possession limit.

The only exceptions are if you'd like to fish with a second pole or a setline. If you're under the age of 14 and would like to fish with either a second pole or a setline, you must purchase a Utah fishing or combination license and a Second Pole or Setline permit. Please see pages XX of this guide for more information about Second Pole and Setline permits.

14 Years of Age and Older

Utah Code § 23-19-21

If you're 14 years of age or older, you must purchase a fishing license or a combination license to fish in Utah. You can choose from four different licenses:

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- One-day licenses allow you to fish for one day;
- Seven-day licenses allow you to fish for seven consecutive days;
- 365-day licenses allow you to fish for 365 consecutive days, including the day you buy the license. For example, if you buy a license on August 1, 2007, you can use the license until July 31, 2008.
- If you also want to hunt upland game or waterfowl, you may want to buy a combination license. A combination license allows you to fish and hunt upland game and waterfowl in Utah. When you buy a combination license, you also get a price break compared to buying a small game and fishing license separately. Combination licenses are available only to Utah residents.

Combination licenses are 365-day licenses that allow you to fish for 365 consecutive days, including the day you buy the license. For example, if you buy a combination license on August 1, 2007, you can use the license until July 31, 2008.

Fishing and combination licenses are available at wildlife.utah.gov and from license agents and Division offices.

You must have your license with you while you're fishing, and you cannot alter your license or transfer it to another person.

Fishing Across State Lines (Interstate Waters) -- Reciprocal Fishing Permits

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-5

Three waters—Bear Lake, Flaming Gorge and Lake Powell—are located in Utah and another state. Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Arizona have entered into the following agreements to allow anglers to fish across state lines:

Bear Lake

If you have a valid Utah resident or nonresident fishing or combination license, or a valid Idaho resident or nonresident fishing or combination license, you can fish anywhere on Bear Lake that's open to fishing.

Flaming Gorge Reservoir

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To fish across state lines at Flaming Gorge, you must have a valid fishing license from one state and a reciprocal fishing permit from the other state. For example, if you buy a Utah resident or nonresident fishing license, you can fish the Utah portion of Flaming Gorge. After buying your Utah license, if you decide you also want to fish the Wyoming portion of the reservoir, you must buy a Wyoming reciprocal fishing permit.

Information about where to obtain a Wyoming reciprocal fishing permit is available by calling the Wyoming Game and Fish Department at (307) 777-4600.

Utah reciprocal fishing permits are available at wildlife.utah.gov and from Utah Division of Wildlife Resources offices and license agents that sell Utah fishing licenses.

Lake Powell

Reciprocal fishing permits for Lake Powell are available to Utah and Arizona residents only. To fish across the state line at Lake Powell, a resident of Utah or Arizona must have a valid fishing license from one state and a reciprocal fishing permit from the other state. For example, to fish the Arizona portion of the reservoir, a Utah resident needs a Utah resident fishing or combination license and a reciprocal fishing permit from Arizona.

Utah residents may obtain an Arizona reciprocal fishing permit at www.gf.state.az.us. Arizona residents may obtain a Utah reciprocal fishing permit at wildlife.utah.gov and from Utah Division of Wildlife Resources offices and license agents that sell Utah fishing licenses.

If you're not a resident of either state, you must purchase a Utah nonresident fishing license to fish the Utah portion of Lake Powell and an Arizona nonresident license to fish the Arizona portion of the reservoir.

More information about reciprocal permits:

- Utah reciprocal fishing permits are valid for 365 days from the day you buy them.
- You must sign your name on your reciprocal permit the same way you signed your name on your fishing license.
- You are subject to the laws and rules of the state in which you're fishing.
- Only one bag limit may be taken and held in possession, even if you're licensed to fish in both states.

Fishing Contests

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-4

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You can hold a fishing contest in Utah, but there are several rules you must follow. To learn more, please see Utah Admin. Code R657-13-4 at wildlife.utah.gov/rules or contact the nearest Division office.

Fishing License Fees

Residents

365-day (14 years of age and under 65 years of age)	\$26
365-day (65 years of age or older)	\$21
1-day (14 years of age or older)	\$8
7-day (14 years of age or older)	\$16
Combination (includes fishing and small game hunting)	\$34

Nonresidents

365-day (14 years of age or older)	\$70
1-day (14 years of age or older)	\$12
7-day (14 years of age or older)	\$32

Reciprocal Fishing Permit (nonresidents only)

Flaming Gorge Reservoir (for use with Wyoming resident and nonresident license)	\$10
Lake Powell (for use with Arizona resident license)	\$8

Setline Permit (residents and nonresidents)

To learn more about Setline permits, please see pages XX of this guide.

\$15

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Second Pole Permit (residents and nonresidents)

To learn more about Second Pole permits, please see pages XX of this guide.

\$15

Special Resident Licenses

Utah Code § 23-19-36

If you're a Utah resident and have certain physical or mental disabilities, or have a terminal illness, you may qualify for a free fishing license. A child who has been placed in the custody of the state by a court order may also qualify. To learn if you qualify, please see Utah Code § 23-19-36 at wildlife.utah.gov/rules or contact your nearest Division office.

Fishing Methods

Several laws and rules have been put in place in Utah to ensure fishing is done ethically and to keep fishing in Utah great for everyone. Please be familiar with the following rules for taking fish and what you're required to do with the fish you take.

To help the Division fulfill its responsibility as trustee and custodian of Utah's fish and wildlife, Division conservation officers monitor the taking and possession of fish, and the required licenses and equipment used for fishing. Anglers should expect to encounter conservation officers and biologists checking anglers at waters and at checkpoints across Utah.

If you're contacted by a conservation officer, you must provide the officer with the items he or she asks for, including any licenses required for fishing, any devices used to participate in fishing and any fish that you've taken. These contacts allow the Division to collect valuable information about Utah's fish.

General Fishing Rules

This section provides the general rules for taking fish and crayfish in Utah. Exceptions to these rules are provided in the Rules for Specific Waters section on pages XX.

Game Fish May Be Taken Only By the Following Methods:

Angling

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-6

- You may not fish with more than one fishing line unless you're fishing for crayfish or have a Second Pole or Setline permit. Please see page XX of this guide for more information about fishing for crayfish. Information about fishing with a second pole is available on page XX. Information about fishing with a setline is available on page XX.
- While fishing, you must be within sight of the equipment you're fishing with (this distance cannot exceed 100 feet). The only exception to this rule is if you have a Setline Permit. Please see page XX for more information about fishing with a setline.
- No artificial lure may have more than three hooks.
- No line may have attached to it more than two baited hooks, two artificial flies or two artificial lures. The only exceptions to this rule are if you're using a setline or you're fishing at Flaming Gorge Reservoir or Lake Powell. Please see page XX of this guide for more information about fishing with a setline. Information about fishing at Flaming Gorge is available on page XX, and information about fishing at Lake Powell is available on page XX.
- When you're fishing through the ice, you may not fish through a hole that's more than 12 inches wide. The only exceptions are at Bear Lake, Flaming Gorge Reservoir and Fish Lake. For more information about ice fishing at these waters, please see the section of this guide entitled Rules for Specific Waters.

Bait

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-12

Several rules pertain to the use of bait in Utah:

- Fishing is permitted with bait except for live fish, corn or hominy (hominny is hulled and dried kernels of corn that have been boiled). Live fish cannot be used for bait in any water of Utah, and you may not possess or use corn or hominy while fishing.
- Some waters in Utah may be fished only with artificial flies and lures. You may not use or have in your possession any bait while fishing at waters where only artificial flies

and lures are allowed. Please see the Rules for Specific Waters section on pages XX to learn which waters are restricted to the use of artificial flies and lures only.

- Manufactured, human-made items that may not be digestible (rubber worms, plastic baits, sponges, etc.) and that are chemically treated with food stuffs, chemical fish attractants or feeding stimulants may not be used on waters where bait is prohibited.

- You may not use game fish or their parts as bait. The following are the only exceptions to this rule:

Dead Bonneville cisco may be used as bait only in Bear Lake.

Dead yellow perch may be used as bait only in Deer Creek, Echo, Fish Lake, Gunnison, Hyrum, Johnson, Jordanelle, Mantua, Mill Meadow, Newton, Pineview, Rockport, Starvation, Utah Lake and Willard Bay reservoirs.

Dead white bass may be used as bait only in Utah Lake and the Jordan River.

Dead shad caught at Lake Powell may be used as bait only in Lake Powell. Shad may not be removed from the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.

- The eggs of any species of fish, except prohibited fish, may be used as bait (please see page XX for a list of prohibited fish). Eggs may not be taken or used from a fish that is being released back into the water, however.

- The use of live crayfish for bait is legal only on the water where the crayfish is captured. You may not transport live crayfish away from the water where you captured them.

Restrictions on Taking Fish and Crayfish

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-11

- You can use artificial light while fishing unless you're underwater spearfishing, in which case you cannot use artificial light.

- You may not obstruct a waterway or use any chemical, explosive, electricity, poison, crossbow, firearm, pellet gun or archery equipment to take fish or crayfish. The only exceptions are found in the Taking Nongame Fish section of this guide (page XX) and the Rules for Specific Waters, Lake Powell, on page XX.

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- You may not take or land a fish by snagging or gaffing, and you may not have a gaff in your possession while fishing. The only exception is Lake Powell, where gaffs may be used to land striped bass.

- Chumming is prohibited on all waters except Lake Powell (chumming means to dislodge or deposit into the water any substance, not attached to a hook, line or trap, which may attract fish.) Please see the Rules for Specific Waters, Lake Powell section, on page XX, for more information about chumming at Lake Powell.

- On some waters, you cannot fish from a float tube or a boat (please see the Waterboat Restrictions section on page XX for more information). In addition to the rules in this guide, boaters should be aware that other agencies may have placed additional restrictions on the use of float tubes, nonmotorized boats or boats with motors at some waters in Utah.

- The rules for taking nongame fish and crayfish are found on pages XX of this guide

Fishing with a Second Pole

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-7

If you have a valid Second Pole Permit, and a valid fishing or combination license, you can fish with two fishing poles at any water in the state that has an open fishing season.

Second Pole permits are available for \$15 at wildlife.utah.gov and from license agents and Division offices.

A Second Pole Permit is a 365-day permit, but you must also have an unexpired one-day, seven-day or 365-day Utah fishing or combination license in order to use it (a second pole permit is not valid unless it's accompanied by a valid fishing or combination license). Only the person to whom the Second Pole Permit is issued can use the permit.

If you're under 14 years of age and would like to fish with a second pole, you must purchase a one-day, seven-day or 365-day Utah fishing or combination license, and a Second Pole Permit.

When fishing with a second pole, you must be within sight of the equipment you're fishing with (this distance cannot exceed 100 feet).

Setline Fishing

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-8

Setlines are lines that are anchored to a non-moving object and that are not attached to a fishing pole. If you obtain a setline permit, and a Utah fishing or combination license,

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you can use a setline to take fish from the following waters: the Bear River proper downstream from the Idaho state line, including Cutler Reservoir and outlet canals; the Little Bear River below Valley View Highway (SR-30); the Malad River; and Utah Lake.

The following rules apply to setline fishing:

- You may not fish with more than one setline.

- A setline may not contain more than 15 hooks.

- When fishing with a setline, you must be within 100 yards of the surface or the bank of water you're fishing from.

- One end of your setline must be attached to a nonmoving object that is not attached to a fishing pole. Your setline must also have a legible tag attached to it that includes your name, address and setline permit number.

- While fishing with a setline, you can also fish with one fishing pole. If you have a valid Second Pole Permit, you can fish with two fishing poles while you're also fishing with a setline.

- Setline permits are available for \$15 at wildlife.utah.gov and from license agents and Division offices.

- A Setline Permit is a 365-day permit, but you must also have an unexpired one-day, seven-day or 365-day Utah fishing or combination license in order to use it (a second pole permit is not valid unless it's accompanied by a valid fishing or combination license).

- If you're under 14 years of age and would like to use a setline, you must purchase a one-day, seven-day or 365-day Utah fishing or combination license, and a Setline Permit.

Dipnetting

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-10

You can use a hand-held dipnet to land game fish that you've legally taken by angling. However, you may not use a hand-held dipnet to take game fish. The only exception is at Bear Lake, where hand-held dipnets may be used to take Bonneville cisco.

When fishing for Bonneville cisco at Bear Lake, the opening of your dipnet may not exceed 18 inches. If you're dipnetting through the ice at Bear Lake, there is no

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restriction on the size of the hole you can drill in the ice. Please see the Rules for Specific Waters, Bear Lake section on page XX for more information.

You may also use a hand-held dipnet to take crayfish and nongame fish, except prohibited fish. For a list of fish that are prohibited in Utah, please see page XX of this guide.

Underwater Spearfishing

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-9

You can underwater spearfish for game fish at Causey, Deer Creek, Fish Lake, Flaming Gorge, Joe's Valley, Ken's Lake, Lake Powell, Lost Creek, Red Fleet, Steinaker, Starvation and Willard Bay reservoirs from June 1 through September 30, 2007. These are the only waters in Utah where underwater spearfishing for game fish is allowed. Nongame fish also may be taken by spearfishing in these waters and as provided in the Taking Nongame Fish section of this guide (please see pages XX).

The underwater spearfishing bag and possession limit is two game fish. No more than one of those fish can be longer than 20 inches unless you're fishing at Flaming Gorge Reservoir, where you can take one lake trout (mackinaw) longer than 28 inches. Please see the Rules for Specific Waters section of this guide for more information.

In addition to the waters listed above, you can underwater spearfish for carp and striped bass at Lake Powell from January 1 through December 31, 2007. Please see the Rules for Specific Waters, Lake Powell section of this guide for more information.

You may underwater spearfish from official sunrise to official sunset. You may not use artificial light to underwater spearfish.

You can underwater spearfish for carp in any water that has an open fishing season. You may not underwater spearfish for carp if the fishing season at that water is closed, however.

Trespassing

Utah Code §§ 23-20-14 and 23-20-3.5

While fishing or engaging in any wildlife-related activities, you may not:

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- enter upon privately owned land that is cultivated or properly posted without the permission of the owner or person in charge of the land;

- refuse to immediately leave the private land if requested to do so by the owner or person in charge; or

- obstruct any entrance or exit to private land.

"Cultivated land" is land that is readily identifiable as land whose soil is loosened or broken up for the raising of crops, land used for the raising of crops, or a pasture that is artificially irrigated.

"Permission" means written authorization from the owner or person in charge to enter upon private land that is cultivated or properly posted. Permission must include:

- the signature of the owner or person in charge;

- the name of the person being given permission;

- the appropriate dates; and

- a general description of the land.

"Properly posted" means that "No Trespassing" signs or a minimum of 100 square inches of bright yellow, bright orange or fluorescent paint are displayed at all corners, fishing streams crossing property lines, roads, gates and rights-of-way entering the land. If metal fence posts are used, the entire exterior side must be painted.

You may not post private property you do not own or legally control or land that is open to the public as provided by Utah Code § 23-21-4.

In addition, it is unlawful to take protected wildlife or their parts while trespassing in violation of Utah Code § 23-20-14.

Tribal Trust Lands

If you're fishing on land that belongs to any of the Indian tribes in Utah, you must observe tribal regulations concerning the taking of fish. These regulations are available from the Indian tribes who own the land.

Taking Crayfish

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-15

Fishing for crayfish (also called "crawdads") is a fun activity for the whole family.

If you're under the age of 14, you do not need a license to fish for crayfish. If you're 14 years of age or older, you must have a valid Utah fishing or combination license to fish for crayfish. You may take crayfish for personal, noncommercial purposes at any body of water where there's an open fishing season. You may not take crayfish if the fishing season at that water is closed, however.

You may take crayfish by hand or with a trap, dipnet, liftnet, handline, pole or seine. You must also obey the following rules:

- you may not use game fish or their parts for bait, or use any substance that is illegal for fishing;
- seines (nets) may not exceed 10 feet in length or width;
- you may not use more than five lines, and not more than one of those lines can have hooks attached to it (on the lines without hooks, simply tie your bait to the line so the crayfish can grasp the bait with its claw); and
- you may not transport live crayfish away from the body of water where you captured them.

Prohibited Fish

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-13

The following nongame fish are prohibited, which means you can't take them or hold them in your possession. If you catch any of these fish, you must release them immediately:

- Bonytail (*Gila elegans*)
- Bluehead sucker (*Catostomus discobolus*)
- Colorado pikeminnow (formerly, Colorado squawfish) (*Ptychocheilus lucius*)
- Flannelmouth sucker (*Catostomus latipinnis*)
- Gizzard shad (*Dorosoma cepedianum*)

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- Grass carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*)
- Humpback chub (*Gila cypha*)
- June sucker (*Chasmistes liorus*)
- Least chub (*Lefichthys phlegethontis*)
- Leatherside chub (*Snyderichthys copei*)
- Razorback sucker (*Xyrauchen texanus*)
- Roundtail chub (*Gila robusta*)
- Virgin chub (*Gila seminuda*)
- Virgin spinedace (*Lepidomeda mollispinis*)
- Woundfin (*Plagopterus argentissimus*)

Taking Nongame Fish

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-14

If you have a valid Utah fishing or combination license, you can take nongame fish for personal, noncommercial purposes as long as you're fishing at a body of water that has an open fishing season. The only exceptions to this rule are the following:

- You may not take any fish that is designated as prohibited. A list of the fish that are prohibited in Utah is found in the Prohibited Fish section that precedes this section.
- Carp are the only nongame fish you may take in the following waters (you may take carp in these waters by angling, archery [excluding crossbows], spear or underwater spearfishing):
 - San Juan River;
 - Colorado River;
 - Green River (from the confluence with the Colorado River upstream to the Colorado state line in Dinosaur National Monument);
 - Green River (from the Colorado state line in Brown's Park upstream to Flaming Gorge Dam, including Gorge Creek, a tributary that enters the Green River at Little Hole);
 - White River (Uintah County);
 - Duchesne River (from the Myton SR-40 bridge to the confluence with the Green River);
 - Virgin River (Main stem and the North and East Forks).
- Ash Creek;
- Beaver Dam Wash;
- Fort Pierce Wash;
- La Verkin Creek;
- Santa Clara River (Pine Valley Reservoir downstream to the confluence with the Virgin River);
- Diamond Fork;
- Thistle Creek;
- Main Canyon Creek (tributary to Wallsburg Creek);

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- South Fork of Provo River (below Deer Creek Dam); and
- Snake Valley waters (west and north of US-6 and the part of US-6 and US-50 in Millard and Juab counties).

You may take nongame fish, EXCEPT those listed in the Prohibited Fish section on page XX, by angling, traps, archery (excluding crossbows), dipnets, liftnets, seine and spear. Underwater spearfishing for nongame fish is also allowed at the waters listed in the Underwater Spearfishing section on pages XX.

In addition, when fishing for nongame fish, please remember the following rules:

- Seines (nets) may not exceed 10 feet in length or width.
- Cast nets may not exceed 10 feet in diameter (a 5-foot radius).
- Nongame fish that are legal to take must either be released or killed immediately after you remove them from the water. You may not leave them on the shoreline.

Possession and Transportation

Once you've taken a fish or crayfish, several rules apply to the use of the fish or crayfish you've taken.

Dead Fish and Crayfish

Utah Code § 4-37-305 and Utah Admin. Code R657-13-16

The following rules pertain to fish that are in your possession in the field or that you're transporting to another location. You must keep the fish in such a condition that:

- the species of fish can be readily identified;
- the number of fish can be readily counted;
- the size of the fish can be readily measured when the fish are taken from waters where size limits apply. Fish taken from waters that have size limits may not be filleted and the heads or tails may not be removed;
- fillets must have enough skin attached to them that the conspicuous markings of the species can be identified.
- if you have a valid fishing or combination license, a legal limit of game fish or crayfish can accompany you as you travel within Utah or as you leave Utah.

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- you may possess or transport a legal limit of game fish or crayfish caught by another person if you have a donation letter from that person (please see the Donating section on page XX for more information.)

- in Utah, the fishing bag and possession limit is the same. For example, once you've caught a limit of trout you cannot catch any more trout until you've consumed or donated at least some of the trout you've caught. For example, if you eat one trout, you can catch one more the next day; if you eat a full limit, you can catch a full limit the next day, etc.

- you may possess or transport dead fish if you have a receipt from a registered commercial fee fishing installation, a private pond owner or a short-term fishing event. The receipt must specify:

- the species and number of fish;
- the date caught;
- the certificate of registration number of the installation, pond or short-term fishing event; and
- the name, address and telephone number of the seller.

Live Fish and Crayfish

Utah Code § 23-13-14 and Utah Admin. Code R657-13-17

- You may not release fish or crayfish into the wild except as provided in the Wildlife Code. For example, you can release fish caught at Scofield Reservoir back into Scofield, but you cannot take live fish from Scofield and place those fish in another water. Any person who moves fish from one body of water to another is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.
- You may use live fish stringers, live wells or hold-type cages to hold fish or crayfish while fishing on the water where you caught them.
- You may not transport live fish or crayfish away from the water where they were taken.
- A trout, salmon or grayling may not be released if it's been held on a stringer or in a fish basket, live well or any other type of device.

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-18

You may not, without prior authorization from the Division:

- tag, mark or fin-clip fish for the purpose of offering a prize or reward as part of a contest;
- introduce a tagged, marked or fin-clipped fish into any water in the state; or
- tag, mark or fin-clip a fish and return it to the water.

Disposal of Aquatic Wildlife

Utah Code § 23-20-9

Donating

The following are the only places where you may donate or give protected aquatic wildlife or their parts to another person:

- The residence of the donor
- The residence of the person receiving protected aquatic wildlife or their parts
- A meat locker
- A storage plant
- A meat processing facility

A written statement of donation must be kept with the protected aquatic wildlife or parts showing:

- the number and species of protected aquatic wildlife or parts donated;
- the date of donation;

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- the license or permit number of the donor; and
 - the signature of the donor.

Purchasing or Selling

Utah Code § 23-20-3

You may not purchase or sell protected aquatic wildlife or their parts except as provided in the Wildlife Code, rule, proclamation or order of the Wildlife Board.

Wasting

Utah Code § 23-20-8

You may not waste any fish or crayfish or permit them to be wasted or spoiled. (Waste means to abandon a fish or crayfish or allow it to spoil or be used in a manner not normally associated with its beneficial use. For example, using the meat of game fish as fertilizer or for trapping bait is not considered a beneficial use of the meat.)

Season Dates and Bag and Possession Limits

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-19

The following section provides general rules for fishing in Utah. Many waters have localized and specific rules that can be found in the Rules for Specific Waters section on pages XX of this guide.

On waters that have a specific rule, the specific rule takes precedence over the general rules that follow:

Closed Areas

All of the state's fish hatcheries are closed to fishing. All of the state's waterfowl management areas are also closed to fishing unless they're posted open to fishing or they're listed as open to fishing in the Rules for Specific Waters section of this guide.

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Season Dates

Utah's general fish and crayfish season is January 1 through December 31, 2007. Fish may be caught 24 hours a day.

Bag and Possession Limits

- Any trout, salmon or grayling that is not immediately released and that's held in your possession, whether the fish is dead or alive, is part of your bag and possession limit.

A trout, salmon or grayling may not be released if it's been held in or on a stringer, fish basket, livewell or by any other device.

- Any fish that doesn't meet the size, bag or species rules for the water you're fishing at must be returned to the water immediately.

- In Utah, the bag and possession limit is the same. For example, once you've caught a limit of trout you cannot catch any more trout until you've consumed or donated at least some of the trout you've caught. For example, if you eat one trout, you can catch one more the next day; if you eat a full limit, you can catch a full limit the next day, etc.

- You may not fish at waters that have a specific bag or size limit if you possess fish in violation of that limit. For example, if the cutthroat trout limit at a river you'd like to fish is two cutthroats, and you caught two cutthroats earlier that day at another water, you can't fish at that river until you consume or donate at least one of the cutthroats you caught earlier.

- Residents and nonresidents who are under 14 years of age may fish without a license and take a full bag and possession limit.

- The following fish bag and possession limits apply statewide, except as provided in the Rules for Specific Waters and Underwater Spearfishing sections of this guide:

*Bluegill and green sunfish in the aggregate	50
Bonneville cisco	30
Bullhead	24
Burbot	25

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You may not release burbot. All burbot caught must be killed.

*Channel catfish	8
*Crappie	50
Crayfish	No limit
*Largemouth and smallmouth bass in the aggregate	6
Nongame species (except Prohibited Fish and burbot; see page XX for a list of prohibited fish)	No limit
*Northern pike	6
*Tiger muskellunge	1 over 40 inches
Sacramento perch	10
Striped bass	No limit

*Trout, including salmon, grayling and hybrids in the aggregate, except no more than two can be lake trout/mackinaw. Also, you can take extra brook trout at some waters in the state.

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*Walleye	10, but only 1 over 24 inches
*Whitefish	10
White bass	No limit
Wiper	6
*Yellow perch	20

*On some waters, specific bag or size restrictions apply. Please see the Rules for Specific Waters section on pages XX for variations.

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Rules for Specific Waters

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-20

The rules in this section take precedence over the general rules listed above. The seasons, bag limits and other restrictions that follow apply **only** during the times and for the waters listed.

General rules apply to all of the waters **NOT** listed in this section (see the Bag and Possession Limits section above to learn more about catching and harvesting fish at waters that are **NOT** listed below):

[SEE SEPARATE INSERT IN YOUR RAC OR BOARD INFO PACKET]

Watercraft Restrictions

Anglers should check with local, state, and federal agencies regarding watercraft restrictions in Utah. The following lists are provided as information only and are not all-inclusive.

Fishing from boats and float tubes is prohibited on the following waters:

Aspen-Mirror Lake (Kane County)
Duck Creek Springs Lake (Kane County)
Farmington Pond (Davis County)
Holmes Creek Reservoir (Davis County)
Pine Valley Reservoir (Washington County)
Settlement Canyon Reservoir (Tooele County)

Fishing from a **boat with a motor of any kind** is **PROHIBITED** on the following waters:

Anderson Meadow Reservoir (Beaver County)
Barney Lake (Monroe Mountain, Sevier County)
Bonnie Lake (Duchesne River drainage)
Boulder Mountain Lakes (Wayne and Garfield counties) (North Boulder Slope, East Boulder Slope, South Boulder Top, Griffin Top, and Escalante Mountain; EXCEPT Pine Lake, Wide Hollow Reservoir and Lower Bowns Reservoir in Garfield County)
Bud Lake (Duchesne County, Duchesne River drainage)
Burraston Ponds (Juab County)
Butterfly Lake (Duchesne County, Duchesne River drainage)
Clinton Pond (Davis County)
Duck Creek (Davis County)

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Fairview Lakes (Sanpete County)
Foy Lake (San Juan County)
Green River (Flaming Gorge Dam downstream to Utah-Colorado state line)
Labaron Reservoir (Beaver County)
Lilly Lake (Summit County, Provo River drainage)
Little Dell Reservoir (Salt Lake County)
Little Reservoir (Beaver County)
Maple Lake (Utah County)

McClellan Reservoir (Utah County)
Monticello Lake (San Juan County)
Moosehorn Lake (Duchesne County, Duchesne River drainage)
Pass Lake (Duchesne County, Duchesne River drainage)
Payson Reservoir (Utah County)
Red Creek Reservoir (Utah County, near Payson)
Silver Lake Flat Reservoir (Utah County)
Spanish Oaks Reservoir (Utah County)
Teapot Lake (Summit County, Provo River drainage)
Tibble Fork Reservoir (Utah County)
Tony Grove Lake (Cache County)

Fishing from a **boat with a gas engine** is **PROHIBITED** (an electric motor may be used) on the following waters:

Grantsville Reservoir (Tooele County)
Ken's Lake (San Juan County)
Lost Lake (Wasatch/Summit counties, Provo River drainage)
Loyds Lake (South Creek Reservoir, San Juan County)
Mirror Lake (Duchesne County, Duchesne River drainage)
Palisade Lake (Sanpete County)
Trial Lake (Summit County, Provo River drainage)
Vernon Reservoir (Tooele County)
Washington Lake (Summit County, Provo River drainage) (Note: Tail Lake is considered part of Washington Lake when boating can be done without lifting or dragging the boat between the two lakes.)

Fishing from boats is prohibited but **fishing from float tubes is allowed** on the following waters:

Blanding Reservoirs #3 and #4 (San Juan County)

Operating a boat above a wakeless speed is prohibited on the following waters:

Definitions

Utah Code § 23-13-2 and Utah Admin. Code R657-13-2

"Aggregate" means the combined total of two or more species of fish or two or more size classes of fish which are covered by a limit distinction (i.e., *trout and salmon in the aggregate*).

"Angling" means fishing with a rod, pole, tip-up, handline or troll board that has a single line with legal hooks, baits or lures attached to it, and is held in the hands of, or within sight of (not to exceed 100 feet), the person fishing.

"Artificial fly" means a fly made by the method known as fly tying.

"Artificial fly" does not mean a weighted jig, lure, spinner, attractor blade or bait.

"Artificial lure" means a device made of rubber, wood, metal, glass, fiber, feathers, hair or plastic with a hook or hooks attached. Artificial lures (including artificial flies) do not include fish eggs or other chemically treated or processed natural baits or any natural or human-made food, or any lures that have been treated with a natural or artificial fish attractant or feeding stimulant.

"Bag limit" means the maximum limit, in number or amount, of protected wildlife that one person may legally take during one day.

"Bait" means a digestible substance, including worms, cheese, salmon eggs, marshmallows or manufactured baits including human-made items that are chemically treated with food stuffs, chemical fish attractants or feeding stimulants. Legal baits are described in Section III.B.7. Bait.

"Chumming" means dislodging or depositing in the water any substance not attached to a hook, line or trap, which may attract fish.

"Dipnet" means a small bag net with a handle that is used to scoop fish or crayfish from the water.

"Fishing" means to take fish or crayfish by any means.

"Fishing contest" means any organized event or gathering where anglers are awarded prizes, points or money for their catch.

"Float tube" means an inflatable floating device less than 48 inches in any dimension, capable of supporting one person.

"Gaff" means a spear or hook, with or without a handle, used for holding or lifting fish.

"Game fish" means Bonneville cisco; bluegill; bullhead; channel catfish; crappie; green sunfish; largemouth bass; northern pike; Sacramento perch; smallmouth bass; striped bass; trout (rainbow, albino, cutthroat, brown, golden, brook, lake/mackinaw, kokanee salmon, and grayling or any hybrid of the foregoing); tiger muskellunge; walleye; white bass; whitefish; wiper; and yellow perch.

"Handline" means a piece of line held in the hand and not attached to a pole used for taking fish or crayfish.

"Immediately released" means that the fish should be quickly unhooked and released back into the water where caught. Fish that must be immediately released cannot be held on a stringer, or in a live well or any other container or restraining device.

"Lake" means the standing water level existing at any time within a lake basin. Unless posted otherwise, a stream flowing inside or within the high water mark is not considered part of the lake.

"Length measurement" means the greatest length between the tip of the head or snout and the tip of the caudal (tail) fin when the fin rays are squeezed together. Measurement is taken in a straight line and not over the curve of the body.

"Liftnet" means a small net that is drawn vertically through the water column to take fish or crayfish.

"Motor" means an electric or internal combustion engine.

"Nongame fish" means species of fish not listed as game fish. (See the Prohibited Fish section for more information.)

"Nonresident" means a person who does not qualify as a resident.

"Possession" means actual or constructive possession.

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"Possession limit" means, for purposes of this guide only, one bag limit, including fish at home, in a cooler, camper, tent, freezer or any other place of storage.

"Protected aquatic wildlife" means, for purposes of this guide only, all species of fish, crustaceans or amphibians.

"Reservoir" means the standing water level existing at any time within a reservoir basin. Unless posted otherwise, a stream flowing inside or within the high water mark is not considered part of the reservoir.

Resident means a person who:

- has a fixed permanent home and principal establishment in Utah for six consecutive months immediately preceding the purchase of a license or permit, AND

- DOES NOT claim residency for hunting, fishing or trapping in any other state or country.

An individual retains Utah residency if he or she leaves Utah to serve in the armed forces of the United States, or for religious or educational purposes, and does NOT claim residency for hunting, fishing or trapping in any other state or country.

Members of the armed forces of the United States and dependents are residents as of the date the member reports for duty under assigned orders in Utah if:

- the member is NOT on temporary duty in Utah and does NOT claim residency for hunting, fishing or trapping in any other state or country.

- the member presents a copy of his or her assignment orders to a Division office to verify the member's qualification as a resident.

A nonresident attending an institution of higher learning in Utah as a full-time student may qualify as a resident if the student has been present in Utah for 60 consecutive days immediately preceding the purchase of the license or permit and does NOT claim residency for hunting, fishing or trapping in any other state or country.

A Utah resident license or permit is invalid if a resident license for hunting, fishing or trapping is purchased in any other state or country.

An individual DOES NOT qualify as a resident if he or she is an absentee landowner paying property tax on land in Utah.

"Second pole" means fishing with one additional rod, pole, tip-up, handline or troll board that has a single line with legal hooks, bait or lures attached to it, and is held in the hands of, or within sight (not to exceed 100 feet) of the person fishing. (A valid fishing or combination license and second pole permit are required to use a second pole on selected waters).

"Seine" means a small mesh net, with a weighted line on the bottom and float line on the top, that is drawn through the water. This type of net is used to enclose fish when its ends are brought together.

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"Setline" means a line anchored to a non-moving object and not attached to a fishing pole.

"Single hook" means a hook or multiple hooks having a common shank.

"Snagging" or "gaffing" means to take a fish in a manner that the fish does not take the hook voluntarily into its mouth.

"Take" means to:

- hunt, pursue, harass, catch, capture, possess, angle, seine, trap or kill any protected wildlife; or
- attempt any action referred to in Subsection (a).

"Tributary" means a stream flowing into a larger stream, lake or reservoir.

"Trout" means species of the family Salmonidae, including rainbow, albino, cutthroat, brown, golden, brook, lake/mackinaw, kokanee salmon, and grayling or any hybrid of the foregoing.

"Trout" does not include whitefish or Bonneville cisco.

"Underwater spearfishing" means fishing by a person swimming or diving and using a mechanical device held in the hand which uses a rubber band, spring or pneumatic power to propel a spear to take fish.

"Waste" means to abandon protected wildlife or to allow protected wildlife to spoil or to be used in a manner not normally associated with its beneficial use.